THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

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THE TAMIL NADU POLICE JOURNAL

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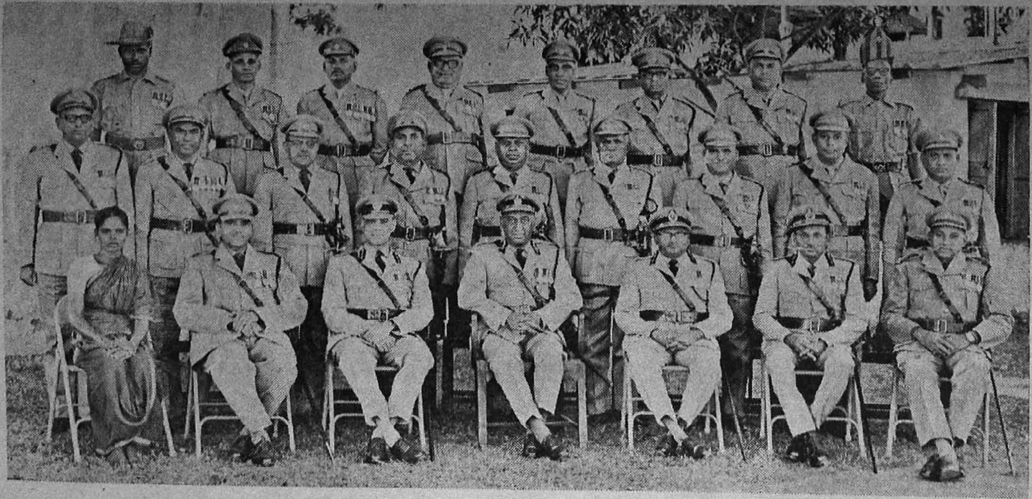
MADRAS STATE POLICE — MEDAL RECIPIENTS — 1970

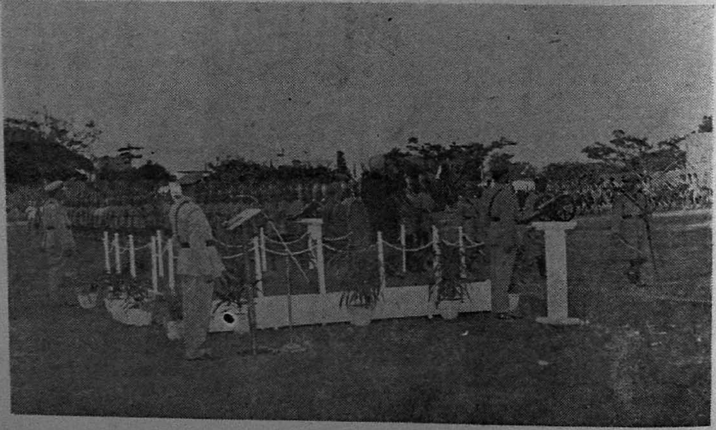


Sitting : (L. to R.) :
Thirumathi Jayameri Annapackiam (wife of deceased P.C. 2166 S. Ramasamy); Thiruvalargal : M. N. Rajah (D.S.P.) E. L. Stracey I.P. (I. G. of Prisons); R. M. Mahadevan, M.A., B.Sc., I.P. (I.G. of Police); S. Palanivelu I.P.S. (S. P.); N. Devasahayam I.P.S. (S.P.); M. R. Raman (D.S.P.)

Standing : 1st Row (L. to R.) :
K. R. Om. Ramamurthy (D. S. P.); K. P. Ramachandran (D. S. P.); U. C. Chandramouleswaran (D. S. P.); A. Devadoss Mony (D.S.P.); A. Irudayasamy (D.S.P.); M. Nagarathinam (D.S.P.); T. Dorairaj (D. S. P.); T. Doraisamy (Inspector); A. C. Ramasamy (Inspector).

Standing : 2nd Row (L. to R.) :
K. Shanmugam (H. C. 2277); R. Santhanam (S. I.); R. Balusamy (Subedar, S.A.P.); K. P. Krishnamurthy (Inspr.); R. Kothandapani (Inspr.); S. H. Basha (Reserve Inspr.); T. R. Raja Gounder (S.I.); K. M. Thanthoni (P.C. 345).

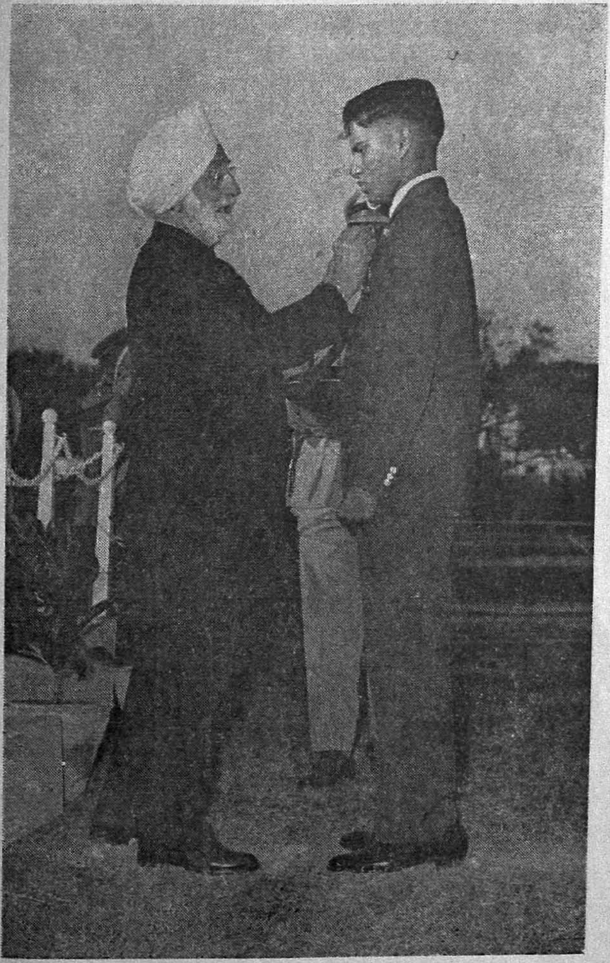
Parade inspection



March Past

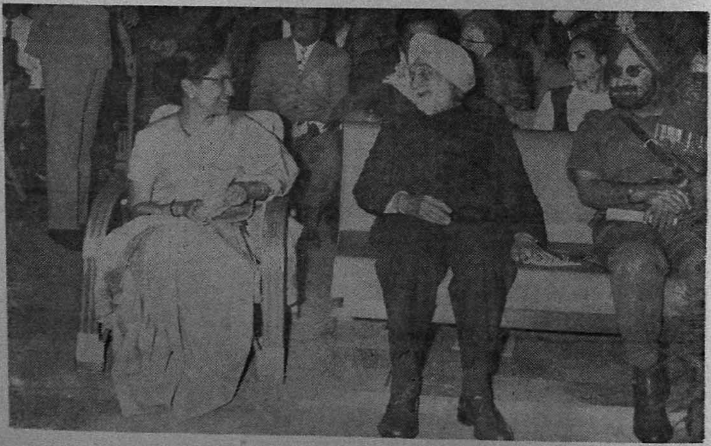
Thiru E. L. Stracey, I.P., Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons, Tamil Nadu, receives the President's Police & Fire Services Medal.

Thiru K. P. Krishnamoorthi, shorthand Inspector of Police, I. S., Madras receives the President's Police & Fire Services Medal



Jeevan Raksha Medal for Thiru R. Sethuraman, a student of Kumbakonam Government College for saving a boy from swirling waters of Cauvery

Thirumathi Subbiah Nadar Ramasamy,
w/o late P. C. 2166 Subbiah Nadar Ramasamy,
receives the Gallantry Medal



H. E. the Governor chatting with Thirumathi Ponnamma Mahadevan
and Major-General Prakash Singh Grewal, G. O. C.,
Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala

Speech of

SARDAR UJJAL SINGH

Governor of Tamil Nadu

at the Police Medal Parade at Rajaratnam Stadium on 18—12—1970

Officers and Men of the Tamil Nadu Police,

I have great pleasure in meeting you all at this parade. I offer my congratulations to all the recipients of the Awards on their devoted and distinguished services. The parade has been impressive, and I congratulate you on your smart turn-out.

Among the recipients, a posthumous award goes to a police constable who showed conspicuous courage and devotion to duty in the performance of which he laid down his life. I must refer also to the young man who has come to receive the Jeevan Raksha Padak for his act of pluck and courage in jumping into a river and saving a boy from drowning with great alacrity. This should serve as a good and inspiring example to the youth. It is but right that acts of such bravery should be accorded public recognition like this.

During the year that is soon coming to a close, the Tamil Nadu Police has continued to maintain its reputation as an organised and efficient force in the country. Generally speaking, law and order was well maintained, and the morale of the force continued to be high. On special occasions like the Panchayat Elections, visits of V. I. Ps. etc.. which required the assistance of the police, they discharged their duties creditably.

The volume of property crime upto the end of October 1970 recorded a decrease by 2889 cases or 12.2% compared to the figures for the corresponding period of 1969. The decrease is noticeable under all heads except for a negligible increase by two cases under murder for gain. Improved economic conditions, effective control over the active criminals, judicious use of the preventive sections of law and vigorous drive against

receivers of stolen property may be said to have contributed to the fall in the incidence of crime. But crime per capita still remains quite high.

As regards detection, it is a matter of satisfaction that the percentage is almost the highest in India for which the Police can claim credit. Tamil Nadu Police must maintain its reputation in detection and the standard of detection also should be improved from time to time by adopting modern techniques. Of course, the State occupies a better position in the field of scientific investigation, criminology and forensic science. It is a matter for satisfaction that the mobile laboratory commissioned in May last has helped in the investigation of crime in the City and in some districts. It is also noteworthy that this laboratory is undertaking the examination of certain cases from the States of Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out the need for constant vigilance on the part of the Police. The Police have to put duty before any other thing and work with dedicated fervour, without fear or favour.

I am happy to note that Police-Public relations were well maintained. The public should regard the Police as their friend and protector, the Police should regard themselves as servants of the people and should deal with all situations in a detached way, having in mind always the question of successful enforcement of law.

On previous occasions, I have referred to the welfare measures for the Police. I am happy to note that, recently, the CARE Nutrition Programme has been introduced in Police Family Lines in the State and that this is welcomed by them. It is good that efforts are under way to extend the programme to the entire force. The supply of nutrition bread under a Central Government Scheme is also beneficial to them

It is a matter for joy that at the recent All India Police Duty Meet, the Tamil Nadu Police acquitted itself very well. I congratulate the team on winning the Championship Shield in

the Scientific Aids to Investigation Competition, for the third year in succession, and other medals. I am further happy to know that at the All India Police Welfare Exhibition held recently at Simla, the team of Tamil Nadu Police won as many as 36 prizes and the rolling cup for the event and secured the first place in the country.

As the traffic in the City is increasing at a rapid rate, there is an imperative need to take suitable steps for controlling traffic and thereby reducing accidents. It is reported that number of accidents per vehicle in India is the highest in the world All road users are no doubt expected to abide by the traffic laws but regulation of the traffic by the Police at the traffic point is essential. I think there is need for opening driving schools and imparting proper driving lessons. Efforts should continue to be made to promote road safety measures and thereby minimise accidents.

In a developing country like ours, with all its problems like overpopulation, unemployment, illiteracy and economic impoverishment, there are bound to be frequent threats to law and order, in some form or other. This calls for constant vigilance on the part of the Police No decent society can tolerate violence and vandalism When violence breaks out, the first target of the anti-social elements and other interested parties is public and private property. Therefore, the enforcement of law can never be compromised and the Police officers and men have to do their duty without fear or favour. Our progress as a free nation ultimately depends upon the sense of respect we cultivate for the rule of law. The Police force, as the custodian of law and order, has an important role to play in this respect. The Police should always inspire confidence in the public mind; and the public, on their part, should extend its co-operation to the Police in detecting crime and in putting down anti-social elements.

I offer my best wishes to you all, Officers and Men of the Tamil Nadu Police, for success in the discharge of your duties and responsibilities.

Tamil Nadu Police Sports held at Rajaratnam Stadium, Egmore, Madras, on 17–12–1970.

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர்

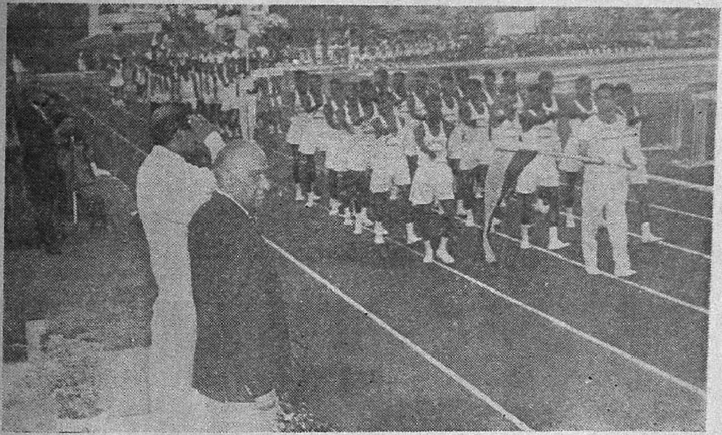
திரு. மு. கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரை

அன்பார்ந்த அமைச்சர் பெருமக்களே, மாநில காவல் துறை தலைமை அதிகாரி அவர்களே, காவல் துறை நண்பர்களே, பெரியோர்களே, தாய்மார்களே :—

தமிழ்நாடு காவல் துறையினர் தாங்கள் ஆற்றி வருகின்ற பெரும் பணியின் களைப்பு ஓரளவுக்குத் தீரவும், அதே நேரத்தில் உற்சாகத்தையும் ஊக்கத்தையும் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ளவும் நடத்துகின்ற இந்த விழாவில் நாம் அனைவரும் கலந்து கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் ஊக்கம் அளிக்கின்ற இந்த நேரத்தில், போட்டிகளிலே பரிசு பெற்றவர்களுக்கும், வேறு பல துறை திறமையாளர்களுக்கும் பரிசுகளை வழங்குவதிலே நான் மிகுந்த மகிழ்ச்சியும் பெருமையும் அடைகிறேன்

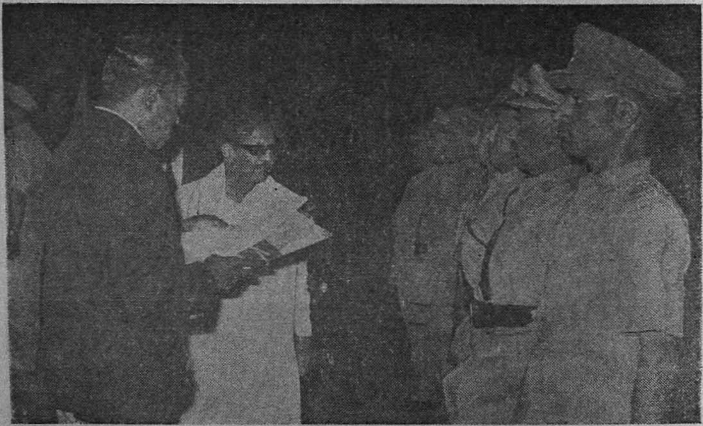
குறிப்பாக நம்முடைய மாநில காவல் துறையின் தலைமை அதிகாரி அவர்கள் முதலில் குறிப்பிட்டதைப் போல மூன்றாண்டு காலமாக இந்தியாவில் சிம்லாவில் நடைபெறுகின்ற போட்டிகளில் நம்முடைய தமிழ்நாடு பல பரிசுகளைப் பெற்று வருகின்றது என்பது மிகுந்த பெருமைக்குரிய செய்தியாகும். இந்தியாவிலேயே நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாடு எப்படி அமைதியைக் காக்கின்ற மாநிலமாக இருக்கிறதோ, அதற்கு எவ்வாறு காவல் துறையினர் பொறுப்பேற்றிருக்கிறார்களோ, அதைப் போலவே இந்தியாவிலேயே போட்டிகளில் வெற்றிகள் பலவற்றை ஈட்டி வருகின்ற பெருமையையும். நம்முடைய காவல் துறையினர் நமது நாட்டுக்குப் பெற்றுத் தந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிம்லாவில் நடைபெற்ற பயிற்சி போட்டிகளில் பல்வேறு திறனாய்வுகளிலும் நம்முடைய காவல் துறையினர் ஈட்டி இருக்கின்ற வெற்றிக்கு இங்கு வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த பரிசுகள் மாத்திரமல்லாமல், தமிழ்நாட்டிலே இருக்கின்ற பெருமக்கள் அத்தனை பேருடைய மன மகிழ்ச்சியையும் வாழ்த்துக்களையும் நான் அவர்களுக்கு பரிசாக வழங்கக் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். காவல் துறையிலே பணியாற்றி வருகின்ற நண்பர்கள் பொதுமக்களிடத்தில் எவ்வளவு தொடர்பு கொண்டு பெரும்

TAMIL NADU POLICE SPORTS — 1970



Chief Minister Thiru M. Karunanidhi takes the salute

Vellore South Police Station adjudged 'best maintained station' in the State. Chief Minister presents Rolling Cup to Thiru S. Krishnaraj, I.P.S., D.I.G., Northern Range



Simla Duty Meet Heroes introduced to Chief Minister

பொறுப்பான பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் புதிதாக உங்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்றே கருதுகிறேன் ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் இன்று ஆற்றி வருகின்ற காரியம் எத்தனையோ கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களுக்கிடையே, இன்னல்களுக்கிடையே, சில நேரங்களில் தங்களுடைய இன்னுயிரையும் பணயமாக வைத்து ஆற்றிடும் பெரும் பொறுப்பில் தங்களை ஈடுபடுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் இன்றைய தினம் இந்த மைதானத்தில் அவர்கள் சேர்ந்து மிகுந்த உற்சாகத்துடன் இந்த விழாவை நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும், நாட்டிலே அவர்களை எதிர்நோக்கி இருக்கின்ற பிரச்சனைகள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. பொதுவாக காவல் துறையினர் அவர்களுக்குரிய உடைகளை அணிந்துகொண்டு தோற்றம் அளிக்கும் நேரத்தில் ஏதோ அவர்கள் இந்த சமுதாயத்திலிருந்து பிரிந்து நிற்கிற, இந்த சமுதாயத்தோடு ஒட்டாத ஒரு பிரிவினர் என்று அவர்களைக் கருதிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சிலரும் நாட்டிலே இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் நம்மவர்கள்தான்; நம்முடைய சமுதாயத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்தான் அவர்களுக்கும் நம்மைப் போன்றே வாழ்வு உண்டு, வாழ்க்கைப்பிரச்சனை உண்டு என்பதை எல்லாம் நாம் உணருவோமேயானால் அவர்களையும் நம்மையும் பிரித்துக் காட்டி, அவர்களை தனித்து நிறுத்தி, அவர்களிடத்தில் சிலருக்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற வேண்டத்தகாத எதிர்ப்பை வளர்ப்பதற்குக் காரணமாக இருக்க மாட்டோம் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கடமைகளை, பொது மக்களுக்கு ஆற்றவேண்டிய பணிகளை, நேர்மையோடும் நியாயத்தோடும் ஆற்றிடவேண்டிய ஒரு பெரிய பொறுப்புக்கு தங்களை ஆளாக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் அரசாங்கங்களில் கட்சிகள் வரலாம், போகலாம். அமைச்சர்கள் இருக்கலாம். நாளைக்கு வேறு அமைச்சர்கள் வரலாம். ஆனால், அரசாங்கப் பொறுப்பிலே இருக்கிற அதிகாரிகள் என்றென்றும், எந்தக் கட்சியினுடைய அரசாங்கமாக இருந்தாலும், அந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கொள்கைகளை, அந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய திட்டங்களை, அந்த அரசாங்கம் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கருதுகின்ற அமைதியான தன்மையை அவர்களெல்லாம் போற்றிப் பாராட்டி அவைகளுககாக பணியாற்றக் கடமைப் பட்டவர்கள் ஆவார்கள்.

அந்த வகையில் கடந்த 3 அல்லது 4 ஆண்டுக்காலமாக, புதிய அரசு பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்ட பிறகு அவர்கள், நாடு, அரசு, மக்கள் என்கிற அந்த உணர்விலே இருந்து தங்களை பிரித்து எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல், ஒன்றி இருந்து பணியாற்றி வருகின்ற அப்படிப்பட்ட

காவல்துறை அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், காவல் துறையிலே இருக்கின்ற நண்பர்களுக்கும் நான் தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களின் சார்பில் என்னுடைய வாழ்த்துக்களையும் நன்றியினையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள பெரிதும் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன் அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாசம் அளிப்பது இது போன்ற விளையாட்டுகள், இது போன்ற விழாக்கள் என்பது மாத்திர மல்ல அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைப் பிரச்சனையிலும் உற்சாகம் அளிக்கத் தக்க சில காரியங்கள் செய்தாக வேண்டும் என்று சென்ற ஆண்டு திட்டமிடப்பட்டு, அதற்காக போலீஸ் கமிஷன் ஒன்று அமைக்கப்பட்டு, அதனுடைய அறிக்கை வெகு விரைவில் அரசி னுடைய கைக்கு கிடைக்கவிருக்கின்றது. அந்த அறிகைை வந்த பிறகு அவர்கள் இங்கே பெற்ற பரிசுகளை விட நல்ல பரிசுகளை நிச்சயம் பெறுவார்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை நான் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். நம்முடைய மாநில காவல்துறை தலைமை அதிகாரி அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டதற்கிணங்கவும், தமிழ்நாட்டிலே வேலை யில்லாத் திண்டாட்டத்தை ஓரளவு போக்குவதற்காகவும், காவல் துறையில் ஒரு ஆயிரம் பேருக்கு அந்த வேலை தரவும், அதை ஒரு சிறப்பு பிரிவாக அமைக்கவும், அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒரு செயல்குறிப்பு பரிசீலனையில் இருக்கிறது என்பதையும், மேலும் ஆயிரம் பேர், வேலையின்மையால் இன்னலுற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரத்தில், காவல்துறையில் பணியாற்ற இந்த ஆண்டு சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் இந்த விழாவில் மிகுந்த மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். காவல்துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக் கின்ற நண்பர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல மகிழ்ச்சிகரமான செய்திகளைப் பரிசாகப் பெறுகின்ற அதே நேரத்தில் தொடர்ந்து இதுவரையில் அவர்கள் ஆற்றி வரும் கடமையினை ஆற்றவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்

இந்தியாவில் பலரும் பாராட்டத்தக்க மாநிலமாக நம்முடைய தமிழ் மாநில காவல்துறையினருடைய பணிகளும் பெயரும் இருந்து வருகின்றன. அதனுடைய பொறுப்பை ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிற அதிகாரிகள் அந்த வகையில் அதை நடத்திச் செல்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இன்று நடத்திச் செல்லும் தலைமைப் பொறுப்பேற்றிருக்கின்ற நம்முடைய மாநில தலைமை அதிகாரி திரு. மகாதேவன் அவர்களை நான் உங்கள் அனைவருடைய சார்பிலும் பாராட்டுவதற்கு கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

மூன்றாண்டுகளாக நீங்கள் பெற்று வரும் இந்தப் பரிசுகளைப் போலவே, ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் நீங்கள் இந்தியாவில் நடைபெறும் இந்தப் பெரும் போட்டியில் பரிசுகளைக் கொண்டு வந்து தமிழகத்தில்

குவிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கிட்டத்தட்ட 19 பரிசுகளை நீங்கள் தட்டிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறீர்கள் பிற மாநிலத்தார் பார்த்து பொருமைப்படத் தக்க அளவுக்கு நீங்கள் இந்தக் காரியத்தை செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் போட்டிகளில் பெற்ற வெற்றிக்காக தமிழ்நாட்டுக் காவல்துறையினரை நான் பாராட்டி, மேலும் மேலும் பல வெற்றிகளை அவர்கள் பெறவேண்டுமென்று மனமார வாழ்த்தி, காவல்துறையில் இருக்கும் நண்பர்களுக்கு பொது மக்கள் தங்களுடைய நல்வாழ்த்துக்களை தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த நல்விழாவில் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, உங்களையெல்லாம் நேரிடையாக சந்தித்து நீங்கள் பெறும் மகிழ்ச்சியில் நானும் பங்கு பெறுவதில் பெருமை கொண்டு, இந்த அளவில் நான் உங்களிடமிருந்து விடை பெறுகிறேன்

வணக்கம்.

WELCOME ADDRESS

By

Thiru R. M. MAHADEVAN, I.P.
Inspector-General of Police, Madras

Respected Chief Minister, Hon. Ministers Sirs, Distinguished Guests and Friends:

The month of December is always a festive month for the general public and so it is for the Police. At this part of the year, selected Police Officers and men from all over the State congregate in Madras to engage in healthy rivalry in Sports and Athletics. It is also the period when we hold our conferences and meetings and we take stock of our achievements and our failures and we plan for the future. Another important item during this week is the "Medal Parade" which is an annual feature. The whole of this week is so designed that officers and men get together and feel as members of a fraternity and it is this that helps to build up a *comraderie* which is so essential in a

disciplined police force. During this week we fraternise and all activities in Police hierarchy which are dominated by protocol, get levelled down. Sir, with you as Chief Minister in charge of Home portfolio, I make this request to you that you should feel one with us and share our small joys. It is not often that we get together like this. But if you share our feeling, I have no doubt that you will have a kindly feeling towards the Police throughout.

On occasions like this when large numbers of the public get together and when you are addressing them, I generally do not lose an opportunity of making a request on behalf of the Police department. But on this occasion, I am not going to make any request other than the request that 'you feel one with us'.

We are very happy indeed to have you in our midst and I assure you that all Officers and men feel tremendously encouraged by your presence here today. I am only sorry Mrs. Karunanidhi is not here to distribute the prizes because she has been called away, unfortunately, to Thanjavur to attend on an ailing patient.

I am delighted at the response that we have had for our invitation and we have many distinguished guests, Ministers with us, the Chief Justice and several others. To them, I owe a debt of gratitude for responding so graciously to our invitation. I would like to say to them that 'your understanding and your co-operation' will help to make the Police force much more efficient. And before, Sir, I request you to distribute the prizes and say a few words on this occasion, I would like to introduce to you the Tamil Nadu Team which took part in the All-India Duty Meet recently held at Simla. The team was led by Mr. Dorai, Superintendent, Crime Branch, and Mr Dwyer, the Commentator, has already told you that we have won laurels for the State and we have got this Championship for the third successive time. It is not an easy competition. The best brains among the Police Meet at the competition and when our first team comes first and our second team comes second in the whole of India, it certainly

reflects on the efficiency of the Tamil Nadu Police and we are very proud of them. I take legitimate, but pardonable pride in saying that this Team has brought credit not only to the Tamil Nadu Police force, but to the State of Tamil Nadu.

I now request you to meet the members of the Tamil Nadu Team who were so successful in the All India Duty Meet. I would also like to publicly acknowledge with gratitude that the Team had fine leadership of Mr. Dorai and was trained by certain stalwarts—Mr. Pitchandi, Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory, Dr. Gopalakrishnan, Forensic Surgeon and Dr. Samuel of the First Aid Ambulance Unit. My grateful thanks to them.

CBI Bulletin Volume IV : No. 10, October, 1970

LAW OBSERVANCE

"Let every American, every lover of liberty, swear never to violate in the least particular, the laws of the country and never to tolerate their violation by others. Let every man remember that to violate the law is to tear the character of his own and his children's liberty Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the baby .. on her lap. Let it be taught in schools, and in colleges Let it be written in primers and spelling books. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And in short let reverence for the law become the political religion of the nation".

** **Abraham Lincoln**

R. KALIYAPPAN, B.A.,
Editor,
Tamil Nadu Police Journal

* Thoughts on Police Administration

By

M. BALAKRISHNA MENON, I.P.,
Director,
Directorate of Vigilance & Anti-corruption, Madras.

1. I have some time on my hand this morning and it struck me that I could utilise it for recording random thoughts on police administration.

2. It should not be considered that the urge comes from a feeling that I know more about police work than others. It so happens that I enjoy, to a large extent, the anonymity of an ordinary householder in the surroundings I live in and, shorn of the official cocoon, I have the facility of experiencing the problems of others here and sharing their expectations.

3. Suggestions for change imply inadequacy of *status quo*, but need not necessarily imply aspersions on the adequacy of those who feel that *status quo* is adequate. It is a common feeling shared by most of us that anything which might be construed as a reflection on our efficiency pricks and our defences go up : new ideas are visionary ; what is being done now is the most practical thing. Looking at it from another angle, as a quotable quote has it, " When alert (English) men produce a new idea, there are twice as many people who advocate putting a man with a red flag in front of it. "

4. I also realise that tell-it-like-it-is, or tell-it-like-what-you-feel-it-is, is not the correct parlour method of winning friends and influencing people. But in assessment of administration, if it could generate thought, it serves a purpose.

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* D. O. letter dated 26—6—70 to the Inspr.-General of Police

5. This has been a long preface. I thought it necessary because of the normal reactions we see when something is said running contrary to popular departmental ideas about practical police-manship.

6. You might recall my letter No. 13/Camp / DVAC / 69 dated 27—10—1969 in which I suggested that we break with the time honoured system of expecting every station to pile up petty cases.

That letter should be read with this. A copy is appended. I had occasion to point out in it that in our effort to check an infraction of law we ourselves wantonly commit a serious illegality. In our obsession about petty cases we show indifference to the feelings or convenience of others and utter disregard for the resulting hardship.

7. What is more surprising is that supervisory officers have begun tacitly to connive at such illegal actions. I had thought the system of direct recruitment to the gazetted posts was intended to strike a balance between what is euphemistically called 'pragmatism' on one hand and idealism on the other. One knew that certain wrong things were being done occasionally for an expected result, but they would not get official sanction. That was the check on 'pragmatism' becoming widespread unscrupulousness. I recall the case of a Superintendent of Police who employed unconscionable methods during a trying period and though the Indian Collector recommended the highest award to the Superintendent of Police for the temporary success of his methods, the European Deputy Inspector-General of Police would not be a party to it.

8. In the latest issue of the C. B. I. Bulletin (Page 2-Vol. IV: No. 5 - May 1970) Arul has written about handling of petty cases. Have we the courage now to put the beautiful thought into practice?

9. I had written in my previous letter that it may not be necessary for policeman to move in packs to check motor vehicles. The argument against is that it is necessary to check

wrong doing. So are beats necessary. But beats could, in practice, be neglected or cut. We express difficulties in serving regular beats. Protection against burglars and rowdyism is not so important, as moving about in big packs and stopping all vehicles and creating traffic jams and annoying a large number of innocent persons, just for the purpose of detecting one stray case here or there of infringement. That kind of check with the same degree of effectiveness can be done at car parks. One argument of those who swear by *status quo* would be that it would be difficult to get the addresses of the persons from parked cars, the owners or drivers of which are away. True. But in how many cases would we require such addresses? Only a small percentage. Even if it is a large percentage, an extra clerk in the traffic office with a card system of indexing will be more economical in that more executive policemen will be released for crime control and Law and Order work.

10. Supplementally, or even as an alternative, the office of registration could send notices about payment amnesia and even resort to automatic chalaning in cases of failure. Penalty for delays as in the case of radio licences would be an added deterrent. We do not find teams of inspectors going round checking renewal of radio licences. No doubt, there will be arguments against all this But the point is can't we take the courage to cut down some of these items of work and concentrate on crime prevention?

11. Then again, why should tax collection be quarterly? Why can't it be annual? Parties, if they want, can pay as they like in any treasury and keep chalans which would count against the annual levy. But the check will be only on the annual levy.

12. Similarly there is no necessity for the police to check gun licence and explosive shops. The licence issuing authority should do the follow up work and a simple process of chalaning if renewal intimation with proof is not received within a stipulated time should be effective against evasion. The burden should be shifted to the licensee. We do not have a system of

checking renewal of liquor permits. If a person is caught committing an offence then the question of permits, renewals, etc., automatically arises.

13 It has always puzzled me that years ago, when the Government of the day distrusted practically every Indian, we could manage with a fraction of the staff we now have for Special Branch work. The clue to it is perhaps that the Police Station was primarily responsible for Special Branch work then. Now we have, in effect, relieved the stations of their responsibility and created a specialist force which is neither special nor a force widespread enough, in spite of the proliferation, to substitute the resources of all the stations put together. This is of a piece with our attempt now to police the country with a defunct village police.

14 We have a Public Relations Officer now. Instead of making social calls on important persons and meeting the press periodically, shouln't he get down to the people? I would suggest that he goes round places and calls at random houses to find out what the householders would expect of the police in the locality. Necessarily ,he would know what crimes have occurred and what action the police have taken on them. Frequently we find commercial investigators visiting houses to find consumers' preferences to improve quality of their products and the changes necessary.

15. We have got out of the habit of gazetted officers staying in tents in villages inspecting stations. Now an officer rarely stays out of headquarters. If there is no time for such kind of work, we have to devise systems or changes in organisational practices to find time for domiciliary visits.

16. Our system now seems to be to wait for petitions and when petitions or representations come, to support the local officers' report without any attempt at local knowledge or on the spot assessment.

17. There is, I find, a proposal to have printing presses in district headquarters for expediting issue of Crime and Occurrence sheets. Perhaps we could try "Roto print" machines. Thanjavur and Coimbatore Collectorates have them. Can't we try them and if they would serve the purpose, have one in each district for ourselves. "Roto Print" machines are also used by commercial firms to make negative of proformae. The negative can be blown up or miniaturised and whenever forms are required copies are printed. There is no question of a big stock of forms, stock books and accounts, and storekeepers; just a small shelf of negatives. I had taken Krishnaraj about two years ago when I went to see the working of such machines at the local agents' place on the Commander-in-chief Road.

18. I would like to treat this as an open letter and have it published in the Police Magazine so that it might reach a larger audience, some of whom mulling over the contents, might strike other and better ideas to get out of enmeshing routines and time-wasting procedures.

19. Distaste for the risks of innovation is, according to one who has made a long study of Asian countries, one of the main reasons for the lack of development in the area.

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* ANNEXURE

I have the advantage, in my present assignment, of the background and psychology to appreciate the difficulties of police work when confronted with official aberrations of policemen. In my role as a sort of citizen's protector against aberrant action I try to balance criticisms against practicalities and not to judge from a posture of perfection, but with a realisation that I am as much prone to random stupidity, yet with a feeling that realisation of possibilities of error is itself a good beginning.

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* D. O. letter 13/camp/DVAC/69 dated 27—10—69 to the Inspector- Genl. of Police.

Just yesterday (26—10—69) a case came to my notice. The names of persons and police station are not necessary to draw a lesson from it. A cyclist had apparently infringed a traffic regulation. His cycle was seized by the police and kept in the station. Though a responsible person identified the man and told the station staff that, while it is perfectly right to prosecute the man, law does not permit seizure of the cycle, the head constable in charge of the station deftly skipped the necessity to return the cycle by being away from the station when the cyclist went to take back the cycle and later brazenly denied that the man ever went to the station that night

That was an illegal action by the police who was righteously purporting to prosecute a man for an infringement of a rule. There was harassment of the individual who was denied his conveyance to go home and get back to work next day.

I gather that this illegal practice of hostage is normally followed in the city and the instance cited is not an exception. The justification, apparently, is that cyclists give wrong addresses and they are difficult to get at later. In the case cited there was no such possibility after what had happened and the cycle would have been released.

Even if there is the risk of some cyclists giving wrong addresses, how can we justify an illegal action to get over it. If law has not provided for this step and if that step is necessary, we should go up to add to the law. The law givers obviously thought that for an offence involving a paltry fine drastic action of seizure of a conveyance is not necessary.

Surely a few inquiring questions should normally satisfy a policeman if he has got the address correct The persons often have papers, passes, letters, etc., on their hands. If not, it is a risk worth taking, considering the possible hardship to the public involved in seizure of cycles, apart from its illegality.

Incidentally, I wondered why we should insist on each constable or station building up statistics of such cases. In any case, we are not preventing all such offences. We are only building up a fear of risk of prosecution. Couldn't that be done through mobile courts and mobile units and bar police constables from this kind of work. We may require one or two more mobile courts and they will have to work after dusk.

Going without a light involves risk to traffic and we have a law against it as a safeguard But it will not be a risk if the roads are well-lit. We have no law to prosecute the Corporation for not replacing fused bulbs on street lights, for loss of voltage or even for complete cut off of electricity! Badly lit streets are a greater risk, even with car lights on.

On another occasion I saw a taxi full of persons going to the railway station held up for check in a queue of vehicles, with the passengers bewailing that they would miss the train they were due to catch. May be, the taxi driver had done something wrong, or it was a routine check of licence, etc. But in such cases the passengers are the persons punished, and grievously. They have to miss a train and also forfeit the ticket price. Or, get into another taxi. That depends on availability of another taxi immediately. One might argue that a tyre puncture also might create such a situation. But that is not a correct way of looking at it.

I wondered why taxis could not be checked at taxi stands, at railway stations, cinema theatres, etc., for things that could be checked there. Why should it always be on the road, while carrying passengers? Overloading, overspeeding, infraction of traffic regulations have to be checked while they are being committed. But can't we devise a way of speeding up the process to avoid inconveniencing passengers?

We crave appreciation and understanding from the public. In fact we plead and beg for them. But are we generally in a frame of mind to understand the public's difficulties? Do our actions invoke understanding?

Remarks of the Dy. Insprs-Genl. of Police and Commr. of Police

Copy of letter No. Rc. 5500/Genl/70 dated 7—7—1970 from the ' Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Coimbatore-18 to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration–Extract of letter 15/Camp/Dr.-70 dt. 25—6—70 of the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras-remarks.

Ref: Chief Office memorandum No. Rc. 21144/C1/70 dt. 6—7—70.

My remarks are as below.

Para 13

The conditions are vastly different now and not comparable with those years back.

Para 15

The gazetted officers are making visits to villages during inspection of Stations.

Para 16

The local officers' reports are not supported, as a rule. Decisions are based on merits and facts of each case.

Copy of Letter No. 1/4202/70 dated 13—7—1970 from the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Food Cell (CID), Madras to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration—Regarding.

Ref: Chief Office Memo Rc. 21144/C1/70 dated 6—7—70.

With reference to the Chief Office memorandum cited, the following remarks are offered on the points raised by the Director, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras.

Para 13

The nature and scope of Special Branch work of today cannot be compared with that which existed during the days of the British Government. During the olden days the Special Branch work consisted of reporting on anti-Government elements only, and could have been managed with a smaller staff, as well as by the Police Station staff itself, who had very little work. At present with the proliferation on political and self Government at the head, the work of the Special Branch has become both complicated and vast in quantity as well as exacting in the quantity of work to be turned out. At the same time, the local Police is burdened with many problems, which prevents them from concentrating on the Special Branch work. Any attempt to either cut down the Special Branch staff or entrust the work to the Police Stations will not be to the advantage of the force.

Para 15 :

It is true that Gazetted Officers of the Police Department do not visit as many villages as was done some years back. This is again due to the multifarious other duties that fall on the shoulders of the Gazetted Officers. Still, we can insist on the Officers to visit villages whenever time permits, as that is the best method of the officers checking up the field work of their subordinates, as well as gathering first-hand knowledge of the things happening in the interior.

Para 16 :

With the advent of freedom, naturally, petitions are on the increase. The Police Officer is over burdened with important work of maintenance of law and order, so that he finds no time to personally go into the merits of the petitions meticulously. Hence, he has to depend on the reports of his subordinates. Usually important petitions are not sent to the last level of subordinates. In such cases, he has got to necessarily trust to the fairness and impartiality of the officer making the enquiry. It will be difficult to verify every report of a subordinate unless there is something to show that the subordinate is unreli-

able. However, the system adopted in the olden days of directing the petitioner to complain at a proper level or to appear in person to substantiate the allegations in the petition would go a long way to reduce the volume of petition enquiry work.

Copy of letter No. C 1577/B1/70 dated 24—7—70 from the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Tiruchirapalli to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration.

Ref: Inspector-General's R. C. No. 21144/C1/70 dated 6—7—70.

The context in which these remarks were made by the Director is not known. However, I do not agree with several assertions made in the Director's letter. Para 13 seems to criticise our Special Branch set up as one which, with a large specialised staff, is doing no more work than what all the police stations had jointly done many years ago. He also states that this is of a piece with our attempt to police the country with a defunct village police The type of Special Branch work that is being done to-day is entirely different from what it was in the pre-independence era of "Swadeshi" and "Non-Co-Operation" and "Quit India", and the quantum of work done is so much more, that to say that the present specialised Special Branch force is doing only what all the local Police stations were doing jointly two to three decades ago is to underestimate what the present Special Branch staff are doing and I do not agree with this underestimate. If I may respectfully say so, this remark itself is of a piece with what the police commission once referred to as "undervaluation" of the police work now being done.

Re. Para 15:

To say that Gazetted officers rarely stay out of headquarters nowadays is not correct. True, they do not stay under the canvas

any longer, but there is no need nowadays to camp under the canvas. Gazetted officers do stay out of headquarters very often even now and I do not agree with the Director's remark. However, it is true that domiciliary visits have not received adequate attention from Gazetted Officers.

Re. Para 16 :

The point brought out here is unfortunately true to a large extent. Proper training may open the eyes of officers of all ranks to the necessity for developing local knowledge which alone will improve the present state of affairs referred to by the Director of Vigilance and Anti-corruption.

Copy of Letter No. C. 1919/G1/70 dated 29—7—70 from the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras-34 to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Sub : Thoughts on Police Administration.

Ref: Chief Office memorandum Rc. No. 21144/C1/70 dated 6—7—70.

My remarks are given below.

Para 13 :

I do not think that the British Government distrusted every Indian. They were assured of the loyalty of a very good percentage of the population.

One reason why a small Special Branch staff was adequate in the old days is that the Special Branch had only one target viz. to prevent subversion of the British Government. Today, the targets are very much diversified. Secondly in the old days the means of communication were limited and the leisurely postal report with an occasional telegram or telephone message by the Special Branch staff sufficed. Today, the means of communication are far more rapid with direct trunk dialling,

Telex and Air journeys. While all these communication facilities are available to the general public, the Special Branch staff at the Sub Inspector and Head Constables level do not have all of these facilities.

While a Police Station could be made responsible for Special Branch work, I doubt if it can contribute much with the material and training now available in Police Stations.

Para 15:

Sub Inspectors and Inspectors find it difficult to stay out of Head Quarters. In the old days the Revenue and the police were practically the only departmental officers who visited villages and it was not difficult for them to find lodging and boarding with the local village officers. Today officers of several Departments visit villages and with the increasing demands on the time of Sub Inspectors and Inspectors' they hardly find it practicable to stay in villages. Sub Divisional Officers, Supdts. of Police and Dy. Inspectors-General of Police do halt outside Head Quarters during inspection etc.

Para 16:

I agree that a lot of mischief and misconduct which should normally be noticed by the Police *suo moto* is acted upon only after goading through petitions. This is because many feel that it pays these days not to trouble, trouble till trouble troubles you.

I do not think that we always support local officers' reports. Reports are carefully scrutinised and wherever action is necessary it is taken. No doubt it may be possible for a subordinate to mislead his superior with incorrect facts. But the procedures now followed of recording reasons for orders, issuing endts. etc., largely helps to minimise such errors.

Copy of letter No. Rc. 37421/E4/70 dated 29—7—1970 from the Commissioner of Police, Egmore, Madras-8 to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras-4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration.

Ref: Chief Office Memo No. 21144/C1/70 dated 6—7—1970 enclosing an extract of letter No. 15/Camp/Dr./70 dated 26—6—1970 of the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras.

The Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption has made several suggestions. I shall deal with them one by one:

(i) He is not in favour of a number of Police Officers collecting and checking vehicles etc. Traffic men in some number gather and check simultaneously in the City at various places in order to see if tax has been paid. This system has been in vogue for a number of years and it is for the purpose of seeing if vehicle owners have paid tax in time. Such checks make the motor vehicles owners realise that unless they pay the tax in time, they will be prosecuted and, therefore, most of them pay the tax in time. To suggest that this may be given up and when tax is paid, the defects can be noticed will not be good. It may be that certain motor owners may not pay tax at all, for long periods. Such people will have to be chased with correspondence, visits etc. The present arrangement may continue.

(ii) It is said that motor tax can be paid annually. At present, there are certain taxes which are payable monthly and not even quarterly. This concession is shown, as it will be easy for many of the small lorry and other public carrying vechicle owners to pay tax in short instalments rather than larger amounts after accumulation. Whenever suggestions have been made that the tax collection should be at long intervals, there has been protests from the small vehicles owners and the Government have also agreed with them and given concession that tax can be paid in certain cases, once a month and in certain cases quarterly. It may not be desirable to alter this.

(iii) As regards the suggestion that Police Officers need not check gun licences, I would point out that such checks are necessary to see that arms are not misused. if nobody checks, there will be a tendency on the part of the Licensee to lend their weapons to non-licence-holders and thus misuse. The check is therefore necessary.

(iv) As regards the suggestion that Police Officers should go round and call at random houses, I do not think it is necessary. Many house owners may not like the idea of policemen coming to their houses and enquiring. The fact that the Policeman comes and makes enquiries also creates an impression that there is something wrong with the house owner which the house owner does not like. All that is necessary is that when complaints are given, they should promptly be redressed.

(v) It is said that Gazetted Officers have discontinued the practice of halting in villages while inspecting the stations. I agree that Gazetted Officers must stay in the Police station area for at least two to three days and during this period, visit the villages also. This will help the Inspecting Officers to get a better impression of the work done by the Police Officers and also to get in touch with the public.

Copy of letter No. F1/8296/1970 dated 7—9—1970 from the Dy. Inspector-General of Police, CID, Madras, to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras 4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration--regarding.

Ref: Chief Office Rc. No. 21144/C1/70, dated 6—7—70 and 15/Camp/Dr. 70 of the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, paras 13, 14, 15, and 17.

The Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras, has suggested in para 17 of his letter cited supra that the printing of the Crime and Occurrence Sheets, the C. I. G. and the Excise Supplement can be done by the Rota print in addition to the printing of forms in constant use in the police stations and the District Police Offices.

2. The Rota Print is an improved duplicating machine and also a miniature off-set printing machine. It saves a lot of time only in duplicating forms. Printing by the Rota Print has been introduced into the following departments of the State Government.

(1) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.
(2) Government Press, Madras.
(3) University of Madras.
(4) College of Engineering, Madras.
(5) Collectors of Coimbatore, Madurai and Thanjavur.
(6) Director of Industries and Commerce.
(7) Government Medical Stores Department.

3. Advantages of Rota Print Machine.

(a) It is economical in the long run ;
(b) it saves time; and
(c) ensures secrecy;
(d) all kinds of matter, typed as well as photographed, can be printed with ease ;
(e) letter heads, ordinary forms and statements can be reproduced quickly and in sufficient quantities;
(f) saves a lot of storage space.

4. Disadvantages :

(a) The machinery is to be imported and the spare parts etc. will have to be imported under the licence from the Government of India.

(b) Rotamasta paper and metal plates on which the matter will have to be superimposed will have to be imported.

But this disadvantage is outweighed by the numerous advantages the Rota Print brings to the Police Department where we require secrecy, swiftness and saving of time.

5. To start with we may go in for a Rota Print off-set printing machine model R 30/90 costing Rs. 51,524 with accessories costing Rs. 36,305 (recurring annually) together with a Lithotex Process Camera and accessories to be bought from the Mono Type Corporation, Bangalore. The cost of this camera and accessories works out Rs. 17,800/- and there is no question of foreign exchange involved in this Lithotex Process Camera which should be installed side by side with the Rota Print for enabling us to print and publish the photographs of wanted persons and properties in the Crime & Occurrence Sheets and the C.I.G.

6. A proposal for enlarging the printing facilities in the Chief Office was already sent besides including it in the proposal for modernization of the Tamil Nadu Police Force on the lines suggested by the Government of India, in this regard. In addition to a modern printing machine (letterpress) we may have the off-set printing Rota Print at the initial stage in the Chief Office Printing Press. As an experimental measure we may print the C & O Sheets of Madras City, Chingleput East, West and North Arcot districts, the C.I.Gs. of the C.I D., various proformae cyclostyled and printed party circulars, and original documents of the Special Branch, CID, in the Rota Print; and if it is successful, we may gradually introduce the smaller model of Rota Print in other districts. It is enough if only one off-set Lithotex Process Camera is installed in the Chief Office which will meet the requirements of the districts, as well as the C.I.D. and Madras City Police Units.

7. The quotations obtained from the Monotype Corporation as well as from "The Typewriter and Office Appliances" are forwarded herewith for necessary action at the Chief Office, in view of the fact that the Camera and the Rota Print will have to be installed as adjuncts to the printing machines now in use

in the Chief Office and the one already proposed under scheme of modernization of Police Force.

8. It is therefore requested that the Government may kindly be addressed for necessary sanction in this regard.

9. The following are my remarks on the thoughts of the Director of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption expressed in paragraphs 13, 15 and 16: –

Para 13:

It has to be admitted that during colonial rule Special Branch was a necessity as alien rules had no local contacts. It is well known that a present day minister has several local contacts and thereby he is able to get information through several channels. Special Branch work in the long run when almost all political parties had their turn at the wheel of Government, will boil down to 'internal security' and 'Anti-sabotage' work with some amount of 'V.I.P. Security work' also coming in. To this end one has to devise plans and equip special branch officers gradually to meet the future requirements.

Para 15:

Gazetted officers can even now be encouraged to stay in villages. If special branch work is 'project oriented" viz., assessment of election trends by conducting a 'random sample' survey etc., it will necessitate Gazetted Officers staying in villages.

Copy of letter C. No. 2963 Genl./70 dated 18—9—70 from the Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Southern Range, Madurai, to the Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Madras-4.

Sub: Thoughts on Police Administration.

Ref: Chief Office Memorandum Rc. No. 21144/G1/70 dated 6—7—70.

With reference to the points raised by the Director, Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Madras, I offer the following remarks.

Para 13 :

It is a fact that prior to Independence, Special Branch work was being attended to by a very limited special staff, as at that time we had only to gather intelligence about the activities of every Indian who was opposed to British rule. Further there was practically only one party i.e., the Congress which had to be mainly watched and the policy of divide and rule had given the Britishers plenty of sources to give information. The situation has now completely changed with the local police station engaged in multifarious duties, in maintaining law and orders, preventing and detecting crime, providing bandobust for the visits of V.I. P.s and attending to village feuds and labour unrest and the public seeking their help in most of the day-to-day problems. It has therefore become practically impossible for the local police to attend to Special Branch work. Gathering information in the present day is not confined to one party, as innumerable parties have sprung up, most of them having different ideologies and displeased with the Government for some reason or other. It is therefore unavoidable for relieving the stations of the responsibility and having a separate branch for gathering political intelligence. Added to this, the village police have certainly become defunct and the village officials are attending to only revenue work and are in no way interested in making their presence felt as in the olden days Their position has also changed considerably with the introduction of Panchayat Raj and the villager looks to the President or members of the Panchayat Board for any help or favour and has not got that much of respect or regard or confidence in the village officer. Consequently, the main source of information to the Station House Officer has been more or less given up. Thus there is no way out or any alternate way of substituting the Special Branch to undertake the responsibility of gathering or disseminating political intelligence.

Para 15:

If the Gazetted Officers were staying in tents in villages and inspecting stations in the olden days it was more due to the

non-availability of suitable halting places or rest houses and not for the pleasure derived in such halts, though some of the Gazetted Officers enjoyed such a change once in a way free from the hum drum life in their headquarters and also avail the opportunity for big game, picnic, etc., The functions of a Gazetted Officer in the olden days was also such that he could afford to be away from headquarters for a number of days. But it is not possible to expect the same in the present changed circumstances when the responsibility for every commission or omission on the part of the police is being gradually shifted to the level of the Sub Divisional Officer and the standard of work on the part of the Station House Officer and Inspector is so low, that the Sub Divisional Officer has to take up more responsibilities and even do the work of his subordinates at times It is certainly desirable and necessary for Gazetted Officers to visit villages and even make night halts but it may not be desirable or necessary to lay a hard and fast rule. It is true that the present day officers are inclined to stay in headquarters as much as possible or at least return to headquarters the same day, but this tendency can be curbed by his superiors by insisting on Gazetted Officers visiting the villages for investigation of grave crimes, halting in the villages or nearby till the investigation proves successful, as nowadays almost every village has atleast a school building where an officer can halt without much inconvenience. I do not think that this kind of work is not possible only for want of time. It is only the mode of living, sense of duty and temperament of the Gazetted Officer who does not wish to suffer even the slight inconvenience for want of facilities which he is able to command at headquarters and his superior not insisting on this, that encourages Gazetted Officers to confine themselves to headquarters and not undertake domiciliary visits.

Para 16 :

If the Sub Inspectors and Inspectors do village visiting as they ought to do as prescribed in the Police Standing Orders and the Gazetted Officers also check up the field work of the

subordinates during their village visits, there should be no difficulty in acquiring local knowledge and assessing properly the conduct and relationship of the police with the public and take remedial measures to set it right. Petitions have become so common and the number of petitions or grievances received from the public at the police station and by other officers are so voluminous that nowadays it is practically impossible for paying the attention due to each petition or representation and the District head has necessarily to depend on the local officers' report and the Station House Officer has to entrust this responsibility to his H. C., with the possibility of a perfunctory or one-sided enquiry being conducted by him depending on the integrity and capability of the H. C. If anything tangible is expected to be done by the Station House Officers on petitions or representations, he should be held responsible only for enquiring into petitions which disclose a cognizable crime or in a situation in which if the police do not interfere it would develop into a law and order situation involving the breach of the peace. He should not be found fault with if he did not enquire into other type of petitions, most of which are of a civil nature, in which the petitioner wants the police to be tools by making it a criminal offence. Mobility is another serious handicap which prevents the Inspector and Station House Officer from doing justice in this regard. Unlike pre-Independence days, when the police were mainly engaged in the prevention and detection of crime and maintaining law and order, nowadays the work of the Station House Officer, Inspector and even the Gazetted Officers has increased considerably. With the re-organisation of the station and circle with lesser jurisdiction and the provision of transport to the Inspector and Sub Inspector which is contemplated, it should be possible for the Inspector and Sub Inspector to do genuine village visiting, proper enquiry into petitions and improve the standard of police work in all respects.

A CASE OF HYOID BONE

By

U. C. CHANDRAMOULISVARAN
Dy. Supdt. of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras

IT sometimes happens that a police officer has to be very observant in fact with extra care when other agencies are assisting the police in the detection of cases. A better illustration for this cannot be more appropriate than a murder case which occurred in Kallikudy in Trichy Cantonment Police station limits.

On 20—8—1968 at about 11 a.m. one Rangaswamy, S/o Muthukrishnan Servai of Kallikudy sent a report to the Police through the V. M. of the village that a body of an unidentified female aged between 30 and 35 years is floating in the farm well near his house and he saw the same at about 5 p.m. the previous evening. This report was registered as Cr. No 1632/68 u/s. 174 Cr. P. C. and the Sub-Inspector took up investigation. There was no Inspector for the Circle and the Headquarters Station Cantonment Sub-Inspector himself took up investigation. The Sub-Inspector had put in only a few years of service and this was perhaps his first murder case. He was feeling diffident about investigating this case. I was Deputy Superintendent of Police, Trichy Town The Sub-Inspector came and informed about the case. I directed the Sub-Inspector to send a requisition to the Superintendent-cum-District Medical Officer of Trichy Government Hospital to depute one of the Woman Assistant Surgeons to conduct an on the spot autopsy.

I also proceeded to the spot. The well in question is only a few yards from the house of the complainant. The well was fairly deep and wide. There were no steps by which public could descend to have a bath Watering for the fields was done only by baling. When I reached the spot, the Woman Medical Officer

attached to the Government Hospital, Trichy, was at the finishing stage of the post-mortem. I ascertained from her that no internal or external injuries could be detected. There were no fractures or injuries to vital organs. She had practically come to the conclusion that due to the highly decomposed state of the body no opinion could be given. The only alternative was to send the viscera to the Chemical Examiner and await his opinion. Something in me told me that this was not a case of suicide but must be a case of murder. I asked the Medical Officer whether she has examined the hyoid bone. She said that she had not examined the same. I was not satisfied and so asked her to examine the hyoid bone. She examined the hyoid bone and found the right side of the hyoid bone broken. This clearly proved my suspicion and strengthened that this is a case of murder. We then started making enquiries about the identity of the deceased.

In the meantime the person who reported the matter to the V M. absconded from the village and he was nowhere to be found. He had no wife and only a teenaged son Ganesan was present. Tactful questioning of this boy disclosed that the deceased was the concubine of the complainant. Further investigation disclosed that on 16—8—68 there was a quarrel between the deceased and the complainant in the bazaar. The identity of the deceased was fixed with the help of the saree she was wearing. After this information the house of the complainant was searched and a green colour saree and a biscuit packet with a bill issued by a grocer of Ramjeenagar was seized. Enquiries were made at Ramjeenagar with the the grocer where further information was forthcoming about the movements of the deceased. The deceased was seen getting into a cart belonging to the complainant. After this her movements could not be fixed. Her body was later seen in the well. These circumstances therefore clinched the issue that the deceased was seen last in the company of complainant. Enquiries disclosed that the deceased whose name was ascertained to be Palaniammal, was a native of Solagampatty near Thanjavur and she was living as a concubine for the last 2½ years with the complainant who was a widower.

An all out search was made for the accused and he was arrested at 3 a.m. the self same night in a lonely hill. He was confronted with the information already elicited and he came out with a confession that it was he who murdered the deceased because she was not true to him. She is a Harijan by caste and the accused was a caste Hindu. It transpired that she was having an affair with one Manickam of Solagampatty and this came to the knowledge of Rangaswamy, the complainant and paramour. When Rangaswamy questioned her about this she was not able to give him any satisfactory reply. In a fit of rage he strangled her and murdered her.

He was produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Manapparai where he gave a judicial confession statement u/s. 164 Cr. P. C. Manickam was traced as also his wife Daivani, the sister of Palaniammal. They identified the saree found on the deceased as that of Palaniammal and the other saree found in the house of Rangaswamy as belonging to the deceased. Thus by observation a case which would have gone undetected was detected as one of murder.

The accused Rangaswamy was charged before the Sub-Magistrate II, Trichy, who committed the accused to take his trial before the Sessions Court, Trichy. The case was hotly contested in the Court of Sessions by leading advocates of Trichy Bar. The circumstantial evidence was so very overwhelming that the Sessions Judge had no hesitancy whatsoever in convicting the accused for life imprisonment in S. C. 178/68, dated 6—12—68 u/s. 302 IPC, 2 years R. I. u/s. 201 IPC, sentences to run concurrently.

This conviction was upheld by the High Court on appeal.

The turning point in the investigation of this case is the post-mortem examination. But for my presence at the time and directing the young inexperienced Medical Officer to examine the hyoid bone the case would have been treated as undetected and a murderer would have escaped from the folds of law and justice.

Team work by Finger Print Experts Solves Series of Crimes

By

MALICK SHARFUDDEEN

Superintendent

Single Digit Finger Print Section, Madras

SINCE 17—8—67 a solitary chance impression was repeatedly traced in different house breaking cases in Madras City. Locked houses were burgled in the night in F1 Chintadripet Cr No. 1012/67, P2. Otteri, Cr. 1239'67, 671/68, 748/68, G1 Vepery Cr. 2336/68, 2911/68, 2718/68, 2644/68 and G3 Kilpauk Cr. 783/68. The impression was searched in the Single Digit records, about ten thousand (persons) and compared with the finger prints of another twenty one thousand (persons) received under daily arrests since 1965. It remained unidentified. This negative result gave us a positive clue that the culprit was a new entrant to the underworld of this metropolis Hence it was felt necessary to search in the records at the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore—about 3½ lakhs (persons). But as the sequence impressions which are a pre-requisite for such a necessary search were not available, it was an uphill task to go through such huge collections with a single chance impression.

However, as the culprit was active since 1967, I consulted my officers and a team of four Experts were detailed to take up this stupendous work, each for 10 days by turns from 17—4—69.

At about the same time when we were concentrating on this problem, there were another series of house-breaking cases occurring during the day between 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. mostly in the locked houses in the temporary absence of the inmates. Chance impressions traced in as many as eleven following cases of this group were found identical *inter se*.

K2 Ayanavaram Cr. 398/65 and 835/65, K3 Aminjikarai Cr. 361/66, H3 Tondiarpet Cr. 805/66, J2 Adyar Cr. 82/67 and 187/67 and 211/69. E1 Mylapore Cr. 3920/68 and 2374/69, F2 Egmore Cr. 462/59 and Saint Thomas Mount Cr. 717/66.

But this series of impressions were entirely different from the one discussed in para one above. It means, we were after two unknown culprits, a burglar whose activities were mostly confined to the Crime Western Range of the City since 1967, and the other, a day house breaker who was on a looting spree throughout Madras City from Tondiarpet to Adyar and even beyond upto St. Thomas Mount since 1965.

The impressions in 2nd series were also checked with all the possibilities in the City Section. They too faced similar problems as with the first series of cases under investigation, for want of sequence impressions.

The cases occurring so frequently since years were a challenge to the City Police, more so to the Dactyloscopic usage and its technicians, who having picked up the VISITING CARDS of the culprits were still unable to read their names on them; the key to the whole problem.

The first Expert searched his quota of classification at Vellore from 17—4—69 for 10 days and reported unidentified.

Meanwhile on 26—4—69, a Day House Breaking was reported in J2 Cr. No. 450/69. The chance impressions traced in this case were not only identical *inter se* with the impressions of the 2nd series but they were in sequence also. This afforded the opportunity to work out all the probable ten digit classifications and search in the records at Vellore for this series of cases. And when the second Expert was leaving for Vellore, I instructed him to give priority in searching the impressions of the second series and then to attend to his other work as per programme. Thus F. P. Expert Thiru A. N. Padmanabhan identified the impressions of the 2nd series comprising 12 Day

House Breaking cases with the finger prints of one BALAKRISHNAN S/o MANICKAVASAGAM—an ex-convict of Tiruchi from the records of the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, on 25—5—69. This information was immediately communicated to the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Crimes, Madras. The accused was subsequently arrested He accounted for 23 other cases of house breaking and house thefts in the City besides the 12 identified through chance prints. Properties to the value of Rupees ten thousand concerned in all these cases were recovered and he was convicted for 18 months R. I. on 3—7—69.

But the impressions of the first series were still under search and scrutiny.

There was an impression traced in F-3 Nungambakkam Cr. 404/69 in an out-house theft on 20—3—69. It had certain distinct peculiarities near about the core. It also remained unidentified on our records. It was also quite a different impression from those discussed above in the first and 2nd series. I instructed my Expert who was leaving for Vellore next to continue the search for the impressions in the first series to memorise this impression and to remember it while going through the records. Thus F. P. Expert Thiru N. Sriramulu did well in picking up the impression as that of one SIVALINGAM @ SUBRAMANIAM from the records of the Finger Print Bureau, Vellore, on 6—6—69 while on search for the impression of the first series. On further comparison he identified the impressions traced in F3 Cr. No. 93/69 and F3 Cr. No. 427/69 u/s 380 IPC with the finger prints of the same accused Sivalingam. This information was passed on to the officers immediately. The accused was subsequently arrested. He accounted for twenty other cases of house breaking and thefts, in F. R. and B divisions of Madras City.

Properties to the value of Rupees nine thousand were recovered. He was sentenced to two years R. I.

But still the first series of cases remained unidentified. Other Experts continued the search at the Bureau as per schedule

and completed the work on 3—7—69. They had searched the records totalling about one lakh and forty seven thousand persons from 17—4—69 to 3—7—69, literally going through every Finger Print slip on record. But again, the negative result obtained from this search of the recorded criminal populace of Tamil Nadu, gave us the clue, that the culprit was from beyond the borders of our State.

Meanwhile on 22—2—69 there was another case of House Breaking in G-1 Cr. No. 1571/69. Impressions traced in this case not only tallied *inter se* with the impression of the other nine cases of this series but they were in sequence also. This again gave an opportunity to work-out classifications by permutation and combination method which minimised the volume of search to be undertaken henceforth atleast by five times.

F. P. Expert Thiru S. Varadarajan was sent to Bangalore next. He identified these impressions in ten cases of this series as that of one DANIEL from the records of the Finger Print Bureau, Bangalore, on 17—7—69. On this information the accused was arrested. He was found responsible for eighteen cases in all, both house breaking and house theft in Madras City since 1967. Properties to the value of Rupees twenty thousand were recovered He was convicted to two years R. I. and two years N. R. on 7—8—69.

This is an instance where the scientific approach to the Criminal Investigation has paid us rich dividends. Three unknown culprits who were a menace to the society and a challenge to the City Police were unmasked. They shared 76 cases of house breaking and house theft among themselves. Properties to the value of Rupees thirtynine thousand concerned in these cases were recovered and the City was cleared off their nuisance for a long time to come.

This is also a very rare instance of detection in the annals of the Finger Print work in INDIA.

AIDS TO JUSTICE

By

Dr. P. UMASHANKAR, B Sc , M B B S ;
(Madras), M.D., (Luck), D M.J. Clin (Lond),
Associate Professor and Head of the Dept. of
Forensic Medicine, K.M.C., Hubli

A medical jurist or forensic pathologist may be regarded as an adviser or a medico-legal expert provided he proves to be reliable, trustworthy and competent. He carries out duties entrusted to him by the investigating authority. By this we understand that the necessity of a medico-legal examination, its purpose and scope is determined and defined by the police. The medical officer has no right to interpret facts according to his own whims and fancies and thereby mince matters. He should also not be influenced by the legal or police authorities but should co-operate with them. His contribution should be purely technical. He should on no account play the role of an investigating officer or a member of the bar. In short, his powers are limited, the court regarding him only as an expert, and the police treating him as a consultant. If his act surpasses these limitations then he will be inviting complications.

Now two questions may arise as a result of the attitude taken by the investigating officer and the doctor towards one another when dealing with criminal cases.

1. Is the attitude usually taken towards one another in medico-legal cases correct ?

2. Is it possible for action to be taken properly and correctly, to realise justice in its real sense if the medical jurist was to act as an adviser or an expert independently ?

By Courtesy : Editor, The Dharwar Dt. Police Benevolent Fund Souvenir, 1970

Let us tackle these two questions from a medico-legal point of view and consider the ideal conditions under which the task at hand may be accomplished. To achieve this I am certain that there will be no two opinions when I state that a correct attitude must be taken, at any cost by the investigating officer and the medical officer towards one another. The medical aspect of legal cases can never be a purely medical problem but must be a medico-legal problem—this is based on logic and so there must also be an intimate relation between law and medicine and it can even be separated from the apparatus of investigation. The co-operation between the medical jurist and the investigating side should be direct and intimate so that the medico-legal action can be considered with the investigation as a whole. The solution of such problems may sometimes depend on the investigating side even though they may appear to be technical at first. The investigating officer and the medical officer must share the responsibility, co-operate with one another, discuss the point of view and exchange views.

To explain what has been so far said I will quote some practical examples of cases which I have been connected with, as a medical jurist of fourteen years standing.

A body was sent to me for an autopsy. It bore a ligature mark which had gone twice round the neck, the ligature mark was at the level of the thyroid cartilage and was continuous. There were a few abrasions and contusions elsewhere in the body. The ligature was removed by the police and the body was sent bereft of the ligature. From the presenting features it was concluded that death was due to strangulation by ligature. A few days later the investigating officer approached me stating that their investigation proved that it was a case of hanging and there was no ground for suspicion. On enquiry I gathered from the police (though no mention of it was made in the panchanama) that the deceased had a new born child, the mother was in puerperium, the child had cried in the midnight being hungry and she had got up to feed the baby. She was surprised to find that her husband did not wake up on hearing the cry as was

usual with him and so she had come to the adjoining room to see if he was sleeping, but to her dismay found him in a squatting position with a noose around his neck. The explanation offered by the police for the other injuries was that before committing suicide he had got up to urinate and had slipped and fallen. The only evidence to show that he had got up to urinate was that the door of his house was ajar. I told the police that I was not convinced with the story and wanted to visit the scene of crime. I was taken to a hut and there the roof of the hut was only 3'6" whereas the height of the deceased was 5'3". The rope that was shown to me, supposed to have been used by the deceased, was only about 2' in length and ¼" in diameter; so giving the benefit of doubt I concluded that the case could have been due to partial hanging. The moral we learn here is (1) The investigating officer should as far as possible invite the doctor to visit the scene of crime in such intriguing cases; (2) The rope should be presented as such, i.e., in situ in the body, for the doctor would like to compare the rope and the ligature mark caused by it. (3) The inquest report must be complete and serve as a guiding factor to the medical jurist.

In another case, an autopsy was conducted by a medical officer. The medical officer perhaps due to inexperience had certified that it was a case of strangulation just because of the double ligature mark though one turn of the rope was discontinuous and running oblique in direction at the back with its knot on the left side of the occiput, the under surface of the skin being parchmentized The police after investigation said that there was no reason to believe it was a case of homicide. Unfortunately the fracture of the right cornua of the Hyoid bone misled the doctor and I asked the investigating officer to produce the ligature. The rope was 45 ft. and 9 inches long and 1" in diameter and heavy (the doctor also had mentioned in his P. M. report that the width of the ligature was 1"). I then argued out, that the assailant could neither have carried such a long heavy ligature without attracting the attention of others and thus incriminating himself nor could he have used it with ease to kill

a person, the rope being so cumbersome. Regarding the fracture of the cornua of the hyoid, it is not rare though not common especially with the sudden flexure of the neck to one side, common in a case of hanging.

The last example I would like to give is that in two cases of death due to assault, one with a sickle and the other with a club, I found the tip of the sickle lodged in the fractured piece of the skull in one and a chip of the wooden club in the other in the crevices of the fracture.

Subsequently, when the investigating officers came to see me with the weapons they had confiscated from the accused, to elicit my opinion, they went away with a mixed feeling of surprise and annoyance after I proclaimed that they had produced the wrong one. A few days later they returned, with a sickle with its tip broken. Like a magician producing a rabbit from his hat I produced a packet from which I drew out a tiny triangular piece of metal, blood stained which exactly fitted with the blade of the sickle produced by them, the beaming smile on their faces was a sight for the Gods to see. The other officer might have been a bit disappointed when I said that a section of the wood from the club they had produced must be taken and should tally with the section of the piece I had recovered from the deceased before I could give them my final opinion and they were therefore advised to send the pieces to the forensic science laboratory.

The examples cited above will show how far mutual confidence is essential for understanding problems in investigation and solving them. My contact with investigating officers had produced after many years a sense of mutual trust which enabled me to derive constructive and useful results and it is the same feeling I have with the judiciary.

SKIT

The Complaint Box

By

GEORGE MOSES

Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry.

THERE was no response, when I lifted the receiver to contact the lorry booking office. I asked whether the exchange was out of order Quick came the reply, "I'll put you on to 'Complaints'. Speak on please". I explained that I wanted to contact the Complaints Inspector in the Lorry Parcel Office, to lodge a complaint about a missing parcel. A female voice came on the line with a reply, "The post has been abolished. Lodge your complaint in the complaint box please".

This suggestion came in very handy to get myself absolved of a general complaint against me that I was very busy during the pre-office peak hours in the mornings and very tired during the after-office weak-hours in the evenings, with the result that the individual requirements of each member of the family went unrepresented and unattended. It was true in a way. Even our lunch intervals were not suitable for this kind of family discussion. They were our dull hours. When one came in for lunch, another went out after lunch. Our vocational inconveniences clashed with our personal conveniences and interests. Taking the hint from the introduction of the complaint box system in the Lorry Office, I fixed a small red box with a slit on its top at the entrance of my room. To call it a "Petition Box" would be demeaning and derogatory to the dignity of the modern generation. So I preferred to call it a 'Complaint Box'. It remedied our family problems.

The utility and popularity of this complaint box was well established by the patronage it received on the very day of its installation. When I opened it in the evening, I found a good number of hurriedly written slips, free from the usual verbosity, but crisp and to the point, deposited in this useful box. Here

are some of them : "Toilets exhausted. Fresh Stock urgently needed "-WIFE. "Students strike tomorrow. Pocket money requested"-SON. "Get rid of the dog. It barks and disturbs my studies "-DAUGHTER. "Three rupees needed for transistor battery "-SAME DAUGHTER. "Shrieks of transistor has caused me headache"-another DAUGHTER. " Food half-boiled "-SON. "Firewood in short supply "-COOK. Immediate sanction was accorded to the purchase of an emergency quota of toilets and increase in supply of firewood. Demand for the strike-day pocket money was struck down with a big "O.S." (Out of stock). Due attention was assured in other cases.

This reminded me of the very interesting first day complaints lodged in a complaint box at a college Principal's office room. "Portions not covered. Postpone examination '-UNPREPARED. ' English lecturer needs immediate refresher course in grammar in a good private high school !"-DISAPPOINTED. "There was a lizard in sambar. How can you call it a vegetarian section ?"-VEGETARIAN HOSTEL. " Principal should change his baggy trousers for the drain pipe tights "-GENERATION GAP.

A complaint box was installed recently at my office. It is red in colour. Its name is painted in bold white letters both in English and in Vernacular. Judging from the popularity it commanded in my house, at the college and elsewhere, I expected that it would enjoy an equally good patronage in the office also. But the complaint box mania had not yet seized my democratic minded complainants. They insisted on interviews and preferred personal representations. When I opened the box in the evening of the first day of its service, with all the due recognition of the responsible function performed by it, I was disappointed to find that the complaint box had come to misuse. A number of inland covers written by different persons and addressed to different names in different places were found comfortably lodged in the box. They did not bear the postman's harshly and hurriedly imposed postal seal. They were posted by the Central Reserve Policemen stationed in the quadrangle in front of my

office. Some of these policemen were from Himachal Pradesh and other remote parts of the country. They could not understand the two languages that indicated the functional assignment of the box. For fear of being found fault with for not encouraging a brand new project and for non-conformity with the principles prescribed under the rules, I did not resort to the procedural action generally contemplated for condemnation and public auction of this otherwise useful box, which apart from this kind of misuse may come to disuse and ultimately be rendered unserviceable and unsaleworthy in course of time, for want of clientele. I felt that I must respect the Complaint Box as the younger brother of the Ballot Box. I therefore posted a liveried man to prevent its misuse.

I recollect with interest the remarks by an Englishman in the Complaints Book of travellers' bungalow about thirty years ago. It ran thus : 'I spent two memorable days in this bungalow. A number of mice and sparrows conspired to disturb me, the former by night and the latter by day. Considerably annoyed, I caught a few of them and killed them. Will those in charge of the bungalow do likewise?"

A complaint box stolen from a private office was recovered from a complaint box maniac, who made a good use of it for collecting alms.

EDITORS' NOTE

The author, Thiru M. George Moses, a retired Police Officer of Tamil Nadu, now Superintendent of Police, Pondicherry and a regular contributor of articles to this Journal is publishing a book of short Humorous Skits under the title "My Small Boats". Those interested in the Book may write to him.

The Quitter never wins

By

J. B. JOSEPH
Dy. Supdt. of Police

'Hey, Joe, don't be silly', this was Ted Arnold's rugged voice. 'Well you are a tough guy', he dragged on; 'I won't be surprised if you win, perhaps with a new national record'. It did happen and this was the very race I was about to quit.

Ivan Jacob was our State's fastest sprinter and the national record holder for 400 mtrs. Representing the Madras Police in the early fifties, his superb sprinting was a treat to watch. Trained by the late Br. Leon of Carmal School at Nagercoil, pin-sized Jacob specialised in the toughest track event – 400 mtrs. Bravado apart, any average athlete will think twice before running against such formidable rival on the track.

Half ashamed of my hesitation, I was at the scratch on the final call for 400 mtrs. The occasion was the Madras State Games in 1954. Ted took me aside and whispered 'I know you, see Jacob, he is tensed'. Yes, I could see and read his thoughts. He has to defend his title, an unpleasant task at one's peak popularity. 'O.K. lads, draw for your lanes'. Shivering in my shoes, I picked up my dice No. 5. Have I lost the race before the start? Jacob has drawn No. 2. Now what about the race plan? Jacob is a master strategist with superior speed and stamina. True, both of us are credited with sub 10 8 secs./100 mtrs. and 22.0 seconds / 200 mtrs. Now running on the 5th track ahead of swift and smooth striding Jacob is not going to be easy. He will have all the advantage of judging my pace. If I am to win, the only way is to create a wide gap between me and him at 300 mark.

Are you all ready' and the starter was on his job. On your marks, - - s - e - e - e - t and then the pistol cracked. I flew into

the first bend, the easiest part of this crazy race. Feeling fine, the 200 mtrs. mark was crossed. Pushing myself along the 2nd bend, I suddenly realised that too fast a pace has been set and by gosh, the homestretch of 80 mtrs. looked a long way to go. The big effort has to be made. Nevertheless I had made a lead of 20 mtrs. or more over Jacob as I entered the homestretch, Another 80 mtrs. to go and it will take a Herculean effort for him to close the gap. But Jacob is of a different mettle. He runs fast when he is tired and runs faster when others are tired!

My lung was bursting; but we runners ignore this and our nightmare is muscular fatigue. Will-power comes into play when one feels tired but against muscular fatigue, one has to surrender and succumb. Behind me Jacob was steadily closing the gap and was even at the 350 mark. A rare feat indeed which only Jacob can do, not even the great Milkha Singh! Having set the pace for him, now I must keep up his pace and I tried to run. The race has changed into a breath taking competition. My legs felt weaker and weaker and the cheer claps and shouts grew louder and louder in my ears. Only ten metres to go .. The much feared muscular fatigue is setting-in, the legs are not moving. The battle is reduced to five metres — Should I give up? If the race has ended at 395 it would be only a blanket finish. Now I should give up this race – it is too much of a punishment and agony against the champion. I have run my race and nothing more. But fortune smiles at you in the most unexpected of ways. The race was given up by Jacob at the very moment I was about to give up. I closed my eyes, opened my mouth and called on my last ounce of energy to reach the tape. Fatigue or no fatigue, winning has a magical effect on your nerves. The feeling of sickness, pain and gasping of breath — all vanish away. Victory is such a fine drug!

A creditable performance indeed in the beginning of my late athletic career. All the English dailies of Madras gave sensational headlines. For the first time, my name appeared in the 'Here is a talent' column of the Sports and Pastime. Perhaps I had emerged from the shadows to the victory stand. Athletic

competition is not a social event but it is a great challenge. Training has to be steady and intensive and the 'most important thing' is not to quit the race at any stage.

"On the victory stand, ladies and gentlemen, we present you the winners of 400 mtrs —first Joseph of Madras Police with a timing of 49.5 secs. which equals the national record, second Jacob, also of Madras Police, with a time of 49.6 secs." Motionless we stood on the victory stand, not as individuals but as members of a great Police Force, our pride and glory.

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 30–9–1970

Serial No. (1)	Name of District (2)	Area in K. Ms. (3)	Population (4)	Total number of crimes (5)	Offences relating to currency and Bank notes (6)	Offences relating to Coins (7)	Murder (8)	Kidnapping (9)	Dacoity and preparation and assembly of dacoity (10)	Robbery (11)	House breakings (12)	Thefts (13)	Criminal assault (14)	Total number of juveniles concerned (15)	Policemen per 10,000 of population (16)
1	Madras City	126.00	20,48,000	2,522	7	—	3	7	—	—	49	1,124	59	48	26
2	Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchy	—	—	220	3	—	—	—	—	5	2	119	—	6	—
3	Tiruchirapalli	14,093 30	31,90,078	1,097	6	2	18	6	1	2	94	359	—	—	—
4	Thanjavur	5,987.20	32,45,927	543	6	1	18	—	—	2	178	345	—	40	9
5	South Arcot	6,722.40	27,76,767	389	6	—	—	5	—	11	147	351	71	19	6
6	Chingleput East	1,749.00	—	1,765	—	—	5	2	1	—	155	392	84	41	8.7
7	Chingleput West	26,03.00	9,95,985	286	—	—	3	1	—	—	87	199	27	8	5
8	North Arcot	7,446.40	31,41,193	378	6	—	7	5	—	—	153	225	75	26	7.2
9	Salem	5,333.00	24,71,857	441	9	—	18	3	—	5	139	297	26	23	10
10	Coimbatore	9,638 00	25,41,401	1,786	18	3	35	4	1	1	185	403	—	65	5
11	Madurai Urban	1,913.40	·1,55,587	1,936	1	—	11	3	—	3	32	358	—	16	12
12	Madurai North	—	—	631	5	—	17	2	—	1	98	66	—	—	—
13	Ramanathapuram	31,046 00	23,09,938	287	2	—	14	—	—	2	143	203	1	15	—
14	Tirunelveli	11,297.28	27,29,469	953	3	—	41	4	—	6	96	261	57	84	9
15	Kanyakumari	1,033.00	9,97,000	236	3	—	9	1	—	—	27	55	18	9	1.6
16	Nilgiris	1,757.02	2,79,359	98	2	—	1	—	1	1	37	42	14	6	13
17	Dharmapuri	5,948.10	13,32,251	216	—	—	16	—	—	—	93	123	—	20	5

வில்லுப் பாட்டு

எழுதியது

மு. அ. கந்தசாமி

போலீஸ் ஆய்வாளர்

கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள கையாடல, கோவை & சேலம்

எங்கள் தெய்வம் I. G. மகாதேவன்

கேளும் அய்யா, எங்கள் தெய்வம் I. G. மகாதேவன் — (கேளுமய்யா . ...)
ஏந்திழையாள் பெற்ற தெய்வம் எங்கள் I. G. மகாதேவன் — (ஏந்திழையாள்.........)
பாங்குடனே தமிழ் நாட்டை பக்குவமாய் ஆளுகின்றார் எங்கள் I. G. — (கேளுமய்யா.........)
மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் மகாராசன் போற்றும் தெய்வம் — (மாண்புமிகு . ...)

முப்பதனாயிரம் போலீசுபடைக்கும் முதல்வராம் எங்கள் I. G. தெய்வம் — (முப்பதனாயிரம் .....   )
அப்பனைப் போல் ஏழைகள் எங்களை ஆண்டிடும் தெய்வம் எங்கள் I. G. — 'அப்பனைப் போல்   ....)
ஒப்பனை யில்லா தமிழ் நாட்டை உறுதியுடன் ஆண்டிடும் எங்கள் தெய்வம் — (கேளும் அய்யா . ...)
கற்பனை கொள்ளா களிப்புடன் காட்சி தந்திடும் கண்மணி எங்கள் I. G. தெய்வம் (கற்பனை.........)

சீர் பெருகும் இன்பத் தமிழ்நாட்டின் சிறந்த தெய்வம் எங்கள் I. G. (சீர் பெருகும்... . ..)
ஊர் பெருகும் உயர் தமிழ்நாட்டின் உத்தமர் காந்தி எங்கள் I. G.தெய்வம் — (கேளும் அய்யா.........)
பேர் பெருகும் பெருநாட்டின் பெரிய தெய்வம் எங்கள் I. G. தெய்வம் — (பேர் பெருகும் ....)
ஏர் பெருகும் எழில்திருநாட்டின் எம்மான் எங்கள் I. G. தெய்வம் — (கேளுமய்யா.........)

தெய்வத்தின் தெய்வமய்யா சிறப்புடனே நீ கேளுமய்யா — (கேளுமய்யா ....)
மெய்த்தவம் புரியும் இன்பத் தமிழ்நாட்டின் மெய்ப்பொருள் எங்கள் I. G. தெய்வம் — (மெய்த்தவம்........)
உய்த்துரை உணர்வு பொங்க உவகை தரும் தெய்வமய்யா — (கேளுமய்யா...... ..)
காய்த்து பழுத்து கனிவு தரும் தெய்வமய்யா எங்கள் I. G. — (கேளுமய்யா... . ...)

காலையில் எத்தனை தொல்லையோ, மாலையில் எத்தனை தொல்லையோ
வேலையில் எத்தனை அலைச்சலோ, அலைச்சலில் எத்தனை மன உளைச்சலோ
சாலையில் எத்தனை நெருக்கமோ, ஆலையில் எத்தனை உருக்கமோ
ஓலையில் எத்தனை துயரமோ, உத்தமனே நீ ஆளுகின்றாய் — (கேளுமய்யா.........)

உண்பதற்கும் உடுப்பதற்கும் ஓய்வு எடுப்பதற்கும் உனக்கில்லை நேரமய்யா
பண்புடனே ஆளுகின்றாய் பரம்பொருளே எங்கள் தெய்வம் — (கேளுமய்யா ....)
மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர்களின் மதியூகி நீ அல்லவோ
ஆண்மைமிகு தமிழ் இனத்தின் அருட்கடவுள் நீ யல்லவோ — (கேளுமய்யா ....)

சிம்லா வெற்றி

எழுதியது

வா. மாணிக்கம்

உதவி ஆய்வாளர்

மதுவிலக்கு நுண்ணறிவுப் பகுதி, சென்னை-4.

"நல்லோர் ஆசியுடன் நவம்பர் நான்காம் நாள்
வல்லோர் இடம் பெற்ற தமிழகக் காவற்குழு
மத்திய இரயில் நிலைய மகத்தான வழியனுப்பில்
சிகரமாம் சிம்லாவுக்குச் சென்றனரே சீராக !

செலாவணி மேற்கொண்ட நான்காம் நாளன்று
சேர்ந்தனர் சிம்லாவில் சிங்கம் நிகர் காவலரே
குளிரோ மிக்ககொடுமை குறிப்பது நினைவிலில்லை
பனிமழை மலைமேலே உறைந்ததே காவற்குழு !

சிறந்ததோர் செம்மல் சேயன்ன கனிவு தந்தார்
கனிந்த முகங் கொண்டார் கண்காணிப்பாளருமே
தலைமை மேற்கொண்டார் தகைமையுள்ள திரு துரையே
காவற்படை திடம்கொண்டு களம் நோக்கிப் பார்த்ததுவே !

மொழியோ மிகச் சிக்கல் முழுமனதும் தமிழெண்ணம்
உயிர் மூச்சோ வெற்றி வெற்றி உற்சாகம் ஊற்றெடுக்கும்
கனவே வெற்றி வெற்றி காண்பது திண்ணம் திண்ணம்
எனப்போந்து தோழருமே ஏறினர் மேடை தன்னில் !

பாரத நாட்டினிலே பலப்பல மாநிலங்கள்
படாத பாடுபட்டுப் பயன்பெற முயன்ற போதும்
தமிழகக் காவற்றுறை கணப்பொழுதில் கண்விழித்து
ஏனைய மாநிலங்கள் ஏக்கமுறச் செய்திட்டார் !

தமிழகத்து மண்ணில் தனிச்சிறப்பை உணர்த்திட்டார்
தனித்திறன் தன்னோடு மெய்ப்புகழ் பெற்றிட்டார்
சிம்லாவில் போட்டிகளில் சிறப்புக்கள் குவித்தார்கள்
முதலிரண்டு இடங்களையும் முயற்சிகொண்டு பிடித்தார்கள் !

வெற்றியுடன் மீண்ட வீரக் குழுவினர்க்கு
கைகொடுத்துப் பாராட்டிக் கழுத்தில் மாலையிட்டு
படமெடுத்துப் புடைசூழப் பெருமைதனைப் பெற்றிட்டார்
பண்புள்ள தமிழ் நாட்டில் காவற்றுறைப் பெருந்தலைவர் !

மும்முறையும் தமிழகத்து முதற் பரிசு குவித்திட்ட
நன்றியுள்ள காவற் குழுநம் மவரின் தோழர் குழு
பெருமகனார் புகழுரைகள் பெரிதும் பயனுறவே
நீண்டு நிலைபெறுமே நிகரற்ற நம் பெருமை !